The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XII. CHICAGO, THUSDAY, MAY 19, 1859. NUMBER 271.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

CALLED MEETING.

Thursday Afternoon, May 17, 1859.

Present—Aldermen Long, Bradford, Harris, Jones, Wyeth, Ward, Taft, Woods, Kinzie, Wright, Wall, Buck, Enos, Sanchez and Cossitt.

On motion of Alderman Wall, Ald. Taft was called to the chair.

On motion of the same Alderman, the reading of the minutes of the last regular meeting, and of the Special Meeting of May 16, 1859, was dispensed with.

Ald. Ward, of Special Committee, reported that they were ordered by the Common Council, accompanied by ordinances of Chicago Rail Road Company, and Chicago and Galena Union Rail Road Company, to attend the construction of certain Horse Railways in the City of Chicago, and that they had attended to the duty assigned them, and report said ordinances.

On the motion of Alderman Ward, the rules of the City of Chicago in Common Council assembled:

Four Special Committees, to whom was referred the application, together with the petitions of citizens for, or against the granting of said ordinances, failing or planking of the streets or parts of streets upon which they shall construct their said railways, or any other matter or thing in relation to said, and respective acts shall be occupied by their said railways and the use of the same, and the said Committees shall have power to call for persons and papers, which the said Committees may deem necessary in the premises, and to report to the Common Council of the City of Chicago, their opinion of the ordinances granted to the said Companies respectively, and by the Common Council referred to them.

Sec. 2. The said Committees shall, on receipt of the petitions, cause notice to be given to the petitioners, and to the said Companies, of the time and place of meeting of the said Committees, at which they will hear the parties interested in the said matters.

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Press & Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1859.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA IN THE EUROPEAN WAR.

In the contingency that England is involved in the war now precipitated upon Continental European affairs, in case the course of events should show a coalition nominally against the Germanic powers, but actually against her, requiring her to choose between meeting the enemy on foreign soil or at her own doors, the position of the United States, if not in external to enter into competition for the final result, will at least be decided and unmistakable. We take it for granted that the people of the Northern States, and a good-ly number of those of the Southern half of the Union, would not be unmoved spectators in the event of a combination by a pair of Autocrats to assail the constitutional liberty, the civilization and the Protestantism of England. As commercial and naval powers, as well as representatives of the capacity and rights of the people to make their own laws and administer their own government, England and the United States hold the foremost places in the two hemispheres. Allied by blood, by language, by all the principles which give national character to each, a blow aimed at either by the allied despots of Europe, would not fail to elicit the warmest sympathies of the other. While our government would probably, in no contingency, depart from its settled policy of avoiding entangling European alliances, still it would not fail to exert all its moral power in behalf of that government on which it has derived many of the best features of its own; and whatever it might do indirectly, through diplomacy, or by virtue of its commercial influences for the protection of constitutional liberty as represented by Great Britain, it would relax no effort to accomplish.

We apprehend no coalition at the present juncture which need give England, with her enormous war resources, occasion for alarm—perhaps she would not in any possible contingency call for aid from this side the Atlantic. Her capacities for a long and bloody struggle have been told on the maps of Europe, Asia and Africa any time these hundred years. The end of the Crimean war found her fresh for the great rebellion in India and the turmoil in China; and now that these have terminated successfully to her policy, she is ready for any emergency, with more guns and more money on both the Powers who are thought to be aspiring against her. Hence there is no probable complication which can call for the interference of the United States in the European conflict. But there is a puerile and contemptible spirit sought to be engendered in the United States which looks to the active interference of this country *against* England in certain contingencies. Its plainest enunciation thus far is found in the New York *Times* of the 16th inst., as follows:

"The interests of this country in the prosperity of Great Britain are such as to make her policy this crisis a question of American as well as of Europe. England indeed is in certain respects a part of the United States. It is an unquestionable consequence of the Federal system that we are too much in the habit of insensibly allowing our views of the influence and importance of this country to be limited by the provincial horizons of the several States—and is only in the "height of some great argument" like this which now convulses the world that we can raise ourselves suddenly to an appreciation of the fact that no Power in the world holds over any other so vast and strenuous a control as is held by the Cotton States upon England. Our control is for the present purely moral, and we can forbid that the time should ever come when it will be necessary for us to assert American policy by force of arms against that great people which should be to us the dearest among the nations, as she is assuredly the nearest by all the ties of kindred and interest.

"But as we have no motive and no wish for going to war with England ourselves, either can we permit England to go to war with any other Power likely to striking serious at her prosperity to damage us also. Her colonial ventures upon steps that may lead her into any distance of time into a dangerous maritime struggle, she must prepare herself for the consequences of such a course upon her relations with the United States. We cannot be expected to stand patiently by and await the step of her possible disasters upon our own flanks."

This is equivalent to commanding England to let politics alone, and attend to her cotton-spinning. Its logical force is equal to that of commanding the sun to stop shining. In the fewest words, it says: "You must do nothing which cripples your trading powers or your ability to lend us money, under pain of a seizure of the Canadas, or other great military harm, from the United States!" That Dogberry has here taken the destinies of the Anglo-Saxon race under his wise supervision?

THE PIKE'S PEAK DELUSION.

The Pike's Peak humbug has exploded. The letter of our despatches from the frontier are no doubt on that point. The thousands men who have been deluded by the glitter-g accounts of the sudden wealth to be acred in the rich placers at the foot of the stern slope of the Rocky Mountains, are sorely and painfully making their way back, sorry of their fruitless chase, gnawed with ger, and filled with rage against the liars whom they have been cheated. The gold-ferous fever which they were buoyed up on the way out, are all classed away by the exemplions of a month; and of the vast number who went forth, not a man is now convinced that he was the favorite of fortune, nor would be the set to gather a full harvest of what all sought thousands have invested everything in the ill-starred and fatal trip, and will reach civilization once more, poor, broken and discouraged. is difficult to believe that all the stories told tempt men to try their fortunes on that ex-sive western frontier, have been manufactur-

For speculative purposes—that there is not one where under the mountains of falsehood ich are now being torn down and leveled, me truth upon which the monstrous pile was ased up—that there is not gold, in greater less quantities, around which the lies of the dious speculators have crystallized in what now monstrous shapes; in a word, it is difult for any moral sense capable of starting k in affright at robbery and murder, to prehend that human wickedness fertile in pedient as it is, could deliberately continue a scam deliberately carry out a fraud like by which those emigrants have been ded. Even now, we hope that like much bad news, the worst of this comes first; and at though the homeward march of the great ty of that lately hopeful army, is a fact well ablished, enough will remain on the ground prove that there is a show of foundation upwhich the fabric of fraud has been built—t whatever the result of further search and ploration, the end of the outward movement been decisively reached; and though mens as of gold heaped up in ten pound nuggets still be discovered, no human ingenuity or ersation could tempt another army to set

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ANDREW RENTON FARR DEAD.—Mr. A. F. ton, several thousand years of six hundred and forty acres, the whole of which he had left in a high state of cultivation, has just d. for twenty-five thousand dollars cash. ed to him in Morgan County, Illinois, a miles southeast of the prosperous town Jacksonville.

THE STEAMER FOR RED RIVER.

We published a few days since an article from a correspondent at St. Paul, stating that a small steamer had been purchased by several enterprising gentlemen, and that it was intended to dispatch her at once for the Red River of the North. Advices from Big Stone Lake at the head of the Minnesota River had been received, stating that the low meadow between the Big Stone and Lake Traverse which is the head of the Red River of the North, was now covered with water, and that the steamer could pass over it without difficulty, to enter the prairie down the Red River into Lake Winnipeg at this season of the year is perfectly easy.

We learn by private letters from St. Paul, that the preparations for the trip are approaching completion. The boat is to start from St. Paul next Monday. Passengers and freight can reach St. Paul in time for the trip if they leave this city by Friday morning's train either on the St. Paul & Fond du Lac or the Milwaukee road. As this excursion, especially if it is successful—and we see not why it may not be—will be ever memorable in the history of the West, we should suppose some of our enterprising citizens who have leisure and an abundance of this world's goods would be glad to embrace the opportunity to join it. The boat is to be commanded by Capt. Davis, an experienced Mississippi captain, who, with a picked crew, will within a few weeks, wake the slumbering echoes of Lake Winnipeg, if such a thing is within the reach of possibility. Success to them.

THE CITY OF TURIN.

The expectation of great events of which Turin will be the theatre, has made that city the focus of attraction—the point to which the eyes of all the civilized world are turned; and we think we are not mistaken when we say that it is the spot around which, in the present war, American sympathies will cluster. Our people know little of, and perhaps care less for, the antiquity of the place, for the physical features of the surrounding country, for the wars of which it has been the scene, nor its constitutional origin, for its former feudal governors, for the poverty of its soil, for the magnificence of its churches, for its museums and libraries, for its incorporation into Savoy, or for the manner in which it became what it now is, the capital of the Sardinian Kingdom. The points of interest in its chronicles which run back to a period antedating written Roman history, and which include a fragment of the career of Hannibal, and a chapter in the life of Charlemagne, are found in modern events, and those of a character which commend themselves to the recollection of the American mind.

Turin was occupied by the French after the campaign of Napoleon in 1796, and held as long as the supremacy of French influence in Italy was acknowledged. It was the capital of the Department of Po, but under the discouragements of industry incident to the constant wars of the period, its population sunk, in 1813, to 65,000 souls. From that point it struggled upward for many years; but it was not until the accession of VICTOR EMMANUEL, in 1849, that the well-marked prosperity of Sardinia and Turin commenced. That wise and enlightened Prince, profiting by the progress of the age, cast the traditions of despotism behind him, and wisely and patriotically put his people in possession of all, perhaps, of liberty that they were fitted to use without abuse. He took off the burdens some and unnecessary restrictions from industry and commerce, proclaimed toleration in matters of religious faith, equalized taxation, protected persons and property under the aegis of law, declared his opposition to the Papal church's priestly exactions and oppressive spiritual and temporal of the Romish Church, developed with a careful hand the resources of his State, encouraged education and individual effort, and in short, proved himself the friend and helper, rather than the enemy and oppressor, of his people. The result is that the rapidity of Turin's growth is without parallel among all the cities of the Old World. The latest estimate of population is 200,000—a ratio of increase that is surpassed by Chicago and San Francisco alone. The suburbs of the old city have been wholly absorbed by the growth of the new. New and handsome streets have been opened and lined with houses. New branches of industry have sprung up, while those before established have largely increased their usefulness and productive power. The condition of the people has manifestly improved. Mendicancy in Italy will probably never disappear; but in Sardinia lazy ecclesiastics, living upon the ignorance and credulity of the people, both of which they fostered, have been thinned out, and their possessions have been made to bear a portion of the cost of governing the State. Recent travellers say that Sardinia is now incomparably the most thriving, prosperous and happy part of all Italy.

Of this prosperity and happiness—of the wide-reaching and beneficent reforms from which they spring, Turin, as the seat of government and the principal city of the Kingdom, is the centre. It is not possible that Americans should be unconcerned spectators of a struggle in which that almost American city is to play so conspicuous a part.

The Art Exposition.

Though we find among the pieces of sculpture in the Hall, many fine works, we cannot but regret the absence of others, that are known to be in our city. It would have lent additional attraction to the Exhibition could we have found there the beautiful Statue of Nydia, or the blind girl of Pompeii, which is so highly spoken of by those who have seen it. A deeper blindness seems to have struck her here; for, though she could get about amid the narrow and thronged streets of Pompeii, she cannot find her way about in this city. We cannot refrain from expressing here our regret that it is impossible to place in the rooms the monument, of the mother and child, which is in the cemetery, the work of Ives. It would add much to the attractions of the Exhibition, and we have sometimes feared lest the sky and and the weather might do injury in its present exposed condition.

Any good, copy of the LAOCOON, which has been said by high authority to fulfil all the conditions, and combine all the excellences of high art, possesses real value and interest; and we catch, in this miniature representation, some reflection of the beauty and power of the famous original:

> "A father's love, and mortal's agony,
> With an immortal's patience blending:—Vain
> The struggle; vain, against the coiling strain,
> And gripe, and deepening of the dragon's grasp,
> The old man's clench."

ANCIENT CAMEO.—Many have taken this for a bust of Napoleon—a resemblance which has been recognized often in Europe. It strikes as a very good copy of a work of art very much admired. Even now, we hope that like much bad news, the worst of this comes first; and though the homeward march of the great ty of that lately hopeful army, is a fact well ablished, enough will remain on the ground prove that there is a show of foundation upwhich the fabric of fraud has been built—t whatever the result of further search and ploration, the end of the outward movement been decisively reached; and though mens as of gold heaped up in ten pound nuggets still be discovered, no human ingenuity or ersation could tempt another army to set

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THE MASSACHUSETTS AMENDMENT.

Letter from Hon. J. F. Farnsworth.

ST. CHARLES, May 13th, 1859.

GEO. SCHNEIDER, Esq., Editor "Ill. State Zeitung":

Dear Sir: I have received your letter of the 10th, in which you allude to the amendment of the Constitution of Massachusetts, recently adopted in that State, by which naturalized citizens are debarred the right of voting until two years after the period of their naturalization.

Although this action of Massachusetts may be regarded as local, which cannot affect the citizens of other States, and with which we are not *directly* concerned, yet I fully agree with you in the expression that it is an "odious amendment"—odious because it is insulting and unjust to that class of citizens who are affected by it. It discriminates between the native and naturalized citizen in favor of the former. *That* is the odious feature of the amendment. Although I am a Republican, knowing something, I trust, of the principles of that party, and of the sentiments of its leading members, I believe I but echo the voice of the great mass of the Republican party when I protest against any attempt, come from what quarter it may, to fasten upon us or to make the Republican party in any manner responsible for a principle like that involved in the Massachusetts amendment.

In my opinion, *nine-tenths* of the Republican delegation in Congress, at least, are opposed to any change of the present naturalization laws. They are satisfied with those laws as they *now are.*

These are at all events my sentiments, briefly expressed, and you are at perfect liberty to publish them, indeed I am glad of the opportunity your note affords me of uttering my opinions through the channel of your valuable paper.

Very truly yours,

J. F. FARNSWORTH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 17.

All the new naval steamers will be placed in commission as soon as they shall be successful device, and things is not with reference to the European war, as no damages to our commerce is apprehended from that cause. Vera Cruz is considered in official quarters to be one of the most important harbors where a large fleet is required, and hence additional vessels will be dispatched to the Gulf of Mexico. Thefilibuss in Central America afforded by gunboat squadrons either by sea or land operations are considered sufficient for all emergencies according to a general order issued from the Adjutant General's office, officers of the medical and pay departments may by virtue of their commissions command all enlisted men like other commissioned officers.

The following military stations as announced as double ration posts from the date of their establishment and while occupied by less than one company, department of Texas; Ft. Quitman and camp, Hudson, department of Oregon; Fort Bellingham, department of California; Forts Cocok and Tereaw and New San Diego. Of 19 samples of canvass mail bags the contract for supplying which has been awarded, four of them were selected by the Post Office Department Commissioner, as being of the first quality with regard to material and workmanship.

Several protests have been made against the award, but the question will not be re-opened.

The Northwestern Route to the Pacific.

[From the Minnesota, 18th.]

Now since the news from Fraser River have become so encouraging, and the Pike's Peak humbug exploded completely, new impetus seems to be given to emigration by the overland route to Fraser River. In addition to the exploring party hitherto noticed in our columns, which is being organized in order to open the route to British Columbia via Pembina and the Valley of the Saskatchewan, another party, under the command of S. C. Moulton, is being outfitted here, and waiting to leave as soon as the forage for cattle is sufficiently grown to start. The party is outfitted with wagons and mules, in the proportion of one wagon to four men.

The party will go by Edmonton and Carlton House, and endeavor to find a good pass through the mountains, then getting into the heart of the gold regions by an easy and short stage.

The company has already the full complement, or nearly so, of men, but there is a chance to go, and if any persons in our city should like an outfit, and transportation, there is a good chance for them to try their fortune in the Fraser River Mines.

No Compact After All.

[From the N. Y. Tribune 16th]

The Railroad Managers, who have been in session here during the week, have adjourned until the 20th, without having absolutely agreed upon any basis of settlement. In the meantime, the freight agents of the different roads are to meet and endeavor to agree upon some tariff of rates to be reported for acceptance to spoken of abroad, and was wanted to remain idle for being a fine likeness of Augustus when a man, though taken from the boy.

A most impressive head and face is that of JULIUS CÆSAR. There is a stern, cold severity of expression, a commanding grandeur of mien in this bust, worthy the greatest of the Cæsars. We had become, however, so accustomed to think of Julius Cæsar as wearing the laurel wreath to hide his baldness, that we cannot easily accept so true to the life a portrait of him. Indeed, we doubt

Special Notices.

Fever and Ague in a terrible shape.—Of all the ills that flesh is heir to, "tis the Nicholl fix for" manifestations, the most unrelenting in its progress, and the most difficult of medical skill. Fever and Ague in some districts of the country is a terror to well folks. A sickness nearly induced, but therefore more prevalent. It makes its victims for the grave, like an executioner's hood. Day by day, the sufferer grows weaker and weaker, and each week does he fear by Lictorial instalments of ague visiting the tomb. We have said that the disease is one of those which has nearly always found medical assistance a failure, and that the patient in a fever and ague district could not be sure of recovery. We are happy to announce that Dr. J. Masterton, of Philadelphia, has prepared a compound that has never been known to fail in curing the worst cases of the terrible disease. We recommend DR. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS, to suffering humanity generally, as a sure and speedy remedy.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere. myll-1yr-d

☞ Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!! DYSPEPSIA!!—*What is it? How Cured?*—Dyspepsia is our National Disease. Sour stomach, feeble digestion, flatulence after eating, general debility, bilious attacks. How many suffer with it, and its attendant train of symptoms of low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, disrupted head, and attacks of headache! Yet how few know how to cure it! Generally, because the wrong remedies are resorted to, and to enfeeble the digestive organs, from which result good appetite, regular habits, a clear head, and buoyant spirits. Such a medicine is a boon, and only requires to be known to be appreciated.

Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Sold by Moses Gerrish, No. 8 Scollay's Building, Boston, Mass., wholesale agent for New England States, and by druggists generally throughout the country, and dismissing, as cured, his early received cases.

No fee in advance. Consultation free. Office hour or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.

No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Boller, Smith & Co.; Thos. Lord and Sturgess & Tilney. myll-5w

☞ Herring's Patent Champion FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the sales that were awarded unrivalled success at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853, and are the very identical Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes form the most perfect security against Fire and Burglars, of any *Safe ever* offered to the public.

$1000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show but a HERRING'S FARMER CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in a accidental fire.

The subscribers also manufacture all kinds of Boiler and Chilled Iron Bank Checks and Vaults, Vault Doors, and Money Boxes, or Chests for Bankers, Jewelers, and private families, for Plate, Diamonds, and other valuables.

SILAS C. HERRING & CO.,
251 Broadway, corner of Murray street,
Opposite Dry Dock, New York.
C. L. HARMON & CO., Agents, Chicago, Ill.
feb1-3m-eod

☞ Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ogowalla (the sculptor at Batcheler's, N. Y.) has attained in the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 5 Tremont Block, and examine those curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head. ap8-3y

☞ Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon Georgia, are by the provisions of its Charter, made personally liable for its issues. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us on deposit on the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio.

D. E. BUTLER & CO.
myll-1m

Opticians.

EYE AND EAR.

DR. UNDERWOOD,

Late Physician and Surgeon to the Ophthalmicand Aural Infirmary of London, has returned to this city, and can be found throughout the United States for skill and success as an operator on the EYE and EAR, for the last twenty or twenty-five months, during which time he has visited with unprecedented success the CITIES, TOWNS AND PRINCIPAL PATIENTS, many of which had been totally blind for years, and many in whom an operation was declared necessary long continued inflamation of the lids, have been cured. Deaf for many years, have been restored to hearing, and general success for many years in curing Cataracts, which have been hitherto near and speak—an operation believed to have been entirely unknown, and only pursued by any person on the American continent.

Office hours, 9 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M.
apl9-1y OFFICE AT 73 SOUTH CLARK.

SIGHT AND HEARING.

DR. F. A. CADWELL

OF TORONTO, C. W.

The Eminent and Skillful Operator on the

EYE AND EAR,

At the MATTESON HOUSE, Chicago, Ill., is working miracles in the way of restoring

LOST SIGHT AND HEARING.

Upwards of One Hundred and Twenty-five Patients have been operated on by Dr. C. within the last four months, many of whom have been for years in total darkness, and others, who have long been deafmutes, have had their diseases restored.

The best proof as to how Dr. C.'s services are appreciated is that he is daily receiving calls from all parts of the country, and dismissing, as cured, his early received cases.

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No. 562 Broadway, New York.

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Dye Houses.

BOSTON DYE HOUSE,

158 Illinois Street,

Second Door West of North Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

And 72 South Clark Street.

All kinds of SILK, VELVETS and FANCY ARTICLES STUFFS Dyed or Cleaned and Refinished; CRAPE SHAWLS Colored to any desired shade, without injury to colors; the dressing and re-bleaching of CRAPE SHAWLS a specialty. Also, LADIES DRESSES, Dyed, Scoured, Repaired and Pressed. Also, to the cleaning of CARPETS, by the yard or piece. Also, to the dyeing of OSNABURGS and WOOLEN GOODS of all kinds and required in a handsome style.

Mr. Sweetser, a practical and experienced Dyer, who superintends his business himself, and who imports all the best colors and chemicals, will guarantee perfect satisfaction to all those fair French critics in so perfect a state on dressing all silk or woolen articles of any color or style, and at short notice.

Dyeing will be done in from 24 to 48 hours, and we are well warranted to give perfect satisfaction or money will be refunded.

N. B.—Goods dyed and returned to any part of the city, or passing to any part of interior, to the amount of 3,000 pieces of farming lands situated in Knox, Mercer, Henderson, Bureau, Lee, Lasalle, Kane and Cook counties, A. HOUSE AND LOT in Henry, Marshal Co., two lots in Lemont, Henry Co., and a fine lot in Amboy, Lee Co., for sale or exchange for Chicago property.

CITY PROPERTY AND UNIMPROVED LANDS TO EXCHANGE for Stocks of Goods, Boots and Shoes, Lumber, &c.

65 feet on Michigan avenue, corner of Twelfth street, and 90 feet on Twelfth street, known as Clark's Addition to Chicago, TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS AT LOW RATES.

B. W. Thomas & Co.,

No. 7 Methodist Block, Corner Clark and Washington St.

my4-1m-d2m

LOTS FOR SALE AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.

The lots belonging to LIND UNIVERSITY, and now offered for sale at reasonable prices, are in a beautiful grove, within a few minutes' walk of the depot. Persons wishing to enjoy the pleasures of country life within an hours ride of the City of Chicago,

They are located at Lake Forest, on the west bank of Lake Michigan, and command fine views of the lake. The depot is about twenty-six miles north from Chicago, on both sides of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, which is unsurpassed for its safety and rapid transit, and in the opinion of our best physicians the advantages for a healthful resort and residence are not to be exceeded by any on the sea shore or lake shore.

A fine Academy building (the preparatory department of Lind University) has been erected on the ground, and is now in successful operation in charge of S. F. Miller, A. M.

A new Passenger Depot and a number of new private dwellings have been erected within the past year.

In addition to the regular through trains, to accommodate lot buyers, liberal passages on commutation tickets at half the regular fare, leave Chicago every morning, and return every evening, thus affording business men an opportunity to attend the day in the city and to visit their lots at leisure.

A good hotel has been opened and in successful operation for more than a year past.

The Lake Forest Association have also a few lots, mostly for farming purposes, lying near the village, containing from three to ten acres each, which will be sold at reasonable prices and on usual time.

The subscriber has, within the past year, sold over twelve hundred lots, principally to actual settlers, and has for the remainder, which he will sell at reasonable prices and on easy terms.

For further particulars apply to Peter Page, No. 31 Washington street or address him through the Post Office, Box 506, Chicago, Illinois. PETER PAGE, Agent.

ap4-6m

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

—BY—

S. H. Kerfoot & Co.,

82 - - Dearborn-st. - - 82

Next Door to the Post Office.

No. 426—75 feet front by 177 feet deep to an alley 20 feet wide, on Indiana street, between the residence of Mr. Clark's residence. This has an east front and is very desirable. Price $9,000, on time.

No. 417—100 feet front by 125 feet deep on Carpenter street, between Lake and Randolph streets. This is situated on a first class neighborhood, and will be sold in small lots. Price $60 per foot, on CASH TIME.

No. 421—Brick House and lot on North Lasalle street, near Oak street, with three story rear building. This house is well finished and contains Gas, Water, Marble Mantels, Bath Room, &c. Price $9,000; cash, $4,000 in one and two years, with 6 per cent interest.

No. 423—24 feet front on Lake street, corner of Aberdeen and Tyler streets. Price $1,500, cash.

$40,000.

No. 443—A finely located brick block of Eight Stores, now yielding a good rent, can be purchased at this price and on easy terms. To a person desiring to make a purchase to this amount we can recommend this property as a good investment.

A splendid piece of property on the northeast corner of Canal and Twelfth streets, can be purchased VERY CHEAP. It has 200 feet on Canal, and 150 feet on Canal street.

S. H. Kerfoot & Co.,

No. 82.....Dearborn Street.....No. 82

WANTED TO EXCHANGE

FOR A CITY RESIDENCE

A HOMESTEAD,

Consisting of a two-story Milwaukee brick House, out buildings, yard and garden, all in complete order, located in one of those beautiful and healthy Lake Towns in Wisconsin, only 20 miles from this city on the line of the Lake Shore Railroad.

Also, wanted to sell or exchange for city property,

WISCONSIN FARMING AND PINE LANDS.

☞ For particulars address post office box 1969. jan26 t256

U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND LOCATING AGENCY.

The Subscriber having had much practical experience in

SELECTING AND LOCATING LAND

in the various Land Districts in the Western States, has unusual facilities for making valuable selections for Land Warrants or Cash. Communications may now be made in

Iowa, Wisconsin and Missouri.

Persons having Warrants can have them located in their own name.

And 40 per Cent. Profit Guaranteed; Payable in One Year!

☞ Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois Lands for sale low for cash. Money invested in Kansas and Nebraska.

E. SALISBURY, Land Locating Agency,
ap15 3m 69 Clark-st., Chicago.

Paper Hangings.

WALL PAPER.

70 - - LAKE STREET - - 70

NEW PATTERNS.

Never Before in this Market,

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

At Very Low Prices.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

NO. 70.....LAKE STREET.....NO. 70

Window Shades.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED

AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

E. G. L. FAXON,

70 - - Lake-st, - - 70

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DRAKE & BROTHER,

124 - SOUTH CLARK STREET. 124

Have now in stock a new and full assortment of

CHEAP PAPER HANGINGS,

☞ Paper Hangings and General Upholstery. apl-y2d-tue

WALL PAPERS.

F. E. RIGBY & CO.,

81 - - *Randolph-st.* - - 81

Invite inspection of their recently imported stock of Wall Papers and

GENERAL DECORATIONS.

Which they feel confident will befound unrivalled in quality and price.

☞ General House Painting, Frescoing, Calcimining, Sign Writing, Gilding, &c. mh17-ed2-6m

PAPER HANGINGS.

NEW SPRING STYLES.

Splendid Array of Rich

PARLOR AND HALL DECORATIONS.

ENLIGHTED ESPECIALLY FOR THE CITY TRADE.

Having received our usual large and splendid assortment of all the late Spring Styles of

PAPER HANGINGS

WALL PAPER AND LINEN SHADES

Of various designs, we respectfully invite the attention of our customers and house keepers generally that during their re-furnishing their houses with Wall Paper and Window Shades, to our large and complete assortment of the same.

We are always prepared to execute

Paper Hanging

In all the various styles in a manner unsurpassed by any other house in the States, on the most favorable terms.

Public Buildings, Churches, offices and Dwellings to order by contract or otherwise in the latest style, and all work warranted to give perfect satisfaction or money will be refunded.

H. W. ANDREWS & CO.,

Wholesale in Plain and Decorative Paper Hangings for china, Printed and Tarpaulined Window Shades, and Fixtures. 91 RANDOLPH STREET.

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ORNAMENTAL PAPER HANGINGS.

GREAT BARGAINS.

Our entire stock of

DECORATIVE PAPER HANGINGS,

Consisting of a large and beautiful assortment of MOULDINGS, STATUES, MEDALLIONS, ORNAMENTS, BUSTS, ETC., ETC.

Will be sold in lots, for CASH,

Without regard to Cost.

H. W. ANDREWS & CO.,

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Press & Tribune.

JOB PRINTING.

The PRESS AND TRIBUNE Steam Presses are unsurpassed in execution, and the machinery of the establishment is of the most extensive and complete description, and every facility is offered to patrons desiring the printing of

BOOKS,
PAMPHLETS,
CATALOGUES,
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CARDS,
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☞ PRINTING IN COLORS. ☜

In all its varieties, done in beautiful style and at moderate rates. An examination of specimens and prices is respectfully invited.

☞ Orders from the country promptly filled, and sent immediately by express.

THE AVENGER.

"Why called thou me murderer, and not rather the wrath of God, thundering after the steps of the oppressor, and overtaking the sixth whom it is not with blows?"

That series of terrific events by which our quiet city and university in the north-eastern quarter of Germany were convulsed during the year 1810, has in itself, and considered merely as a blind movement of human tiger-passion ranging unbridled amongst men, something too monstrous to be forgotten, or left without its own separate record; but the moral lesson impressed by those events is yet more memorable, and deserves the deep attention of coming generations in their struggle after human improvement, not merely in its own limited field of interest, but in all analogous fields of interest; as in fact already, and more than once, in connection with these very events, THOSE TIMES ON LOT. obtained the effectual attention of Christendom, and princes assembled in congress. No tragedy, indeed, amongst all the sad ones by which the miseries of the human heart on the largest scale have been outraged, can better merit a separate chapter in the private history of German manners or social life than the unparalleled case. And, on the other hand, be one can put in a better claim to be the historian.

I was at that time, and still am, a professor in that city and university which had the melancholy distinction of being its theatre. I knew familiarly all the parties who were concerned in it; either as sufferers or as agents. I was present from first to last, and watched the whole course of the mysterious storm which fell upon our devoted city in a strength like that of a West Indian hurricane, and which did seriously threaten at one time to depopulate our university, through the dark suspicions which settled upon its members, and the natural re-action of generous indignation in repelling them; whilst the city in its more stationary and native classes would very soon have manifested *their* awful sense of things, of the hideous insecurity of life, and of the unfounded dangers which had undermined their hearths below their very feet, by sacrificing, whenever circumstances allowed them, their houses and beautiful gardens in exchange for ones uncursed by panic, and angels unpolluted by blood. Nothing, I can take upon myself to assert, was left undone of all that human prudence could suggest or ingenuity could accomplish. But observe the melancholy result; the more certain did those precautions appear to the people as remedies for the evil, so much the more effectually did they aid the terror, but above all, the awe, the sense of mystery, when ten cases of murder, association, applied to separate households, had occurred, in every one of which these precautionary aids had failed to yield the slightest assistance. The horror, the perfect frenzy of fear, which seized shortly after the last of that experience, baffles all attempt at description. Had these various contrivances failed merely in some human and intelligible way, as by bringing the aid too tardily, still, in such cases, though the danger would no less have been evidently dangerous, nobody would have felt any further mystery than what, from the very first, rested upon the personality and the motives of the murderers. But, as it was, when, in ten separate cases of exterminating carnage, the astounded police, after an examination the most searching, pursued from day to day, and almost exhausting the patience of the most patient of the investigations, had finally pronounced that no attempt apparently had been made to benefit by any of the six walls preconcerted, that no felonious appropriated had moved in that direction—then, and after that result, a blind misery of fear fell upon the population, so much the worse than any anguish of a beleaguered city that is awaiting the storming fury of a victorious enemy, by how much the shadowy, the uncertain, the infinite, is at all times more potent in mastering the mind than a danger that is known, measurable, palpable and human. The very police, instead of offering protection or encouragement, were seized with terror for themselves. And the general feeling as it was described to me by a grave citizen whom I met in a morning walk for the overmastering sense of a public calamity broke down every barrier of reserve, and all men talked freely to all men in the streets, as they would have done during the reckonings of an earthquake), was, even amongst the boldest, like that which sometimes takes possession of the mind in dreams—when one feels one's self sleeping alone, utterly divided from all call or hearing of friends, doors open that should be shut, or unlocked that should be triply secured, bolts very well gone, barriers swallowed by unknown abysses, nothing around one but frail curtains, and a world of ill-liminated night, with no means at a distance, correspondence going on between darkness and darkness, like one deep calling to another, and the dreamer's own heart the centre from which the whole network of this unimaginable chaos radiates, by means of which the blank *profundum* of silence and darkness become powers the most *positive* and awful.

Agencies of fear, as of any other passion, and above all, of passion felt in communion with thousands, and in which the heart beats in conscious sympathy with an entire city, through all its regions of high and low, young and old, strong and weak; such agencies avail to raise and transfigure the natures of men; mean minds become elevated; dull men becomes eloquent; and men matters came to this crisis, the public feeling, as made known by voice, gesture, manner, or words, was such that no stranger could represent it to his fancy. In that respect, therefore, I had an advantage, being upon the spot through the whole course of the affair, for giving a faithful narrative; as I had all more easily, from the sort of central station which I occupied, with respect to all the movements of the case. I may add that I had also an advantage, more positive, or not in the same degree, by any other inhabitants of the town. I was personally acquainted with every family of the slightest account belonging to the resident population; whether amongst the old local gentry, or the new settlers whom the late wars and driven to take refuge from all within our walls.

It was in September, 1815, that I received a letter from the chief secretary to the Prince of M——, a nobleman connected with the diplomacy of Russia, from which I quote an extract: "I wish, in short, to recommend to your attentions, and in terms stronger than I know how to devise, a young man on whose behalf the emperor himself is privately known to have expressed the very strongest interest. He was at the battle of Waterloo a side-de-camp to a Dutch general officer, and is decorated with distinctions won upon that awful day. However, though serving in that army, and under English orders, and although an Englishman of rank, he does not belong to the English military service. He has served young as he is, under various banners, and under the most trying circumstances, in the imperial guard. He is English by birth, nephew to the Earl of E., and heir presumptive to his immense estates. There is a wild story current, that his mother was a gypsy of transcendent beauty, which may account for his somewhat Moorish complexion, though, after all, that is not of a deeper tinge than I have seen amongst many an Englishman. He is himself one of the noblest looking of God's creatures. Both father and mother, however, are now dead. Since then he has become the favorite of his uncle, who detained him in England after the death of his dad departed—and, as this uncle is now in the last stage of infirmity, Mr. Wyndham's succession to the vast family estates is inevitable, and probably near at hand. Meantime, he is anxious for some assistance in his studies. Intellectually he stands in the very first rank of men, as I am sure you will not fail to discover; but his long military service, and the unparalleled tumult of our European history since 1805, have interfered (as you may suppose) with the cultivation of the mind; for he entered the cavalry service of a German power when a mere boy, and shifted about from service to service as the hurricane of war blew from this point or from that. During the French campaign to Moscow he entered our service, made himself a prodigious favorite with the whole imperial family, and every hour is only in his twenty-second year. As to his accomplishments, they will speak for themselves; of literature infinite, and applicable to every station of life. Greek is what he wants from you;—never ask about terms. He will acknowledge any trouble he may give you; as he acknowledges all trouble, as precious. And ten years hence you will look back with pride upon having contributed your part to the formation of one whom all the Czar of St. Petersburg, not soldiers only, but as *diplomates*, look upon as certain to prove a great man, and a leader amongst the intellects of Christendom."

Two or three other letters followed; and at length it was arranged that Mr. Maximilian Wyndham should take up his residence in my immediate abode for—one year. He was to keep a table, and an establishment of servants, at his own cost; was to have apartments of some dozen or so rooms; the unrestricted use of the library; with some other public privileges willingly conceded by the magistracy of the town in return for all of which he was to pay me a thousand guineas; and already beforehand, by way of acknowledgment for the public civilities of the town, he had sent, by my hands, a contribution of three hundred guineas to the various local institutions for education of the poor, or for charity.

The Russian secretary had lately corresponded with me from a little German town, not more than ninety miles distant; and, as he had special couriers at his service, the negotiation advanced so rapidly that all was closed before the end of September. And when once that consummation was effected, I, who previously had breathed no syllable of what was stirring, now gave loose to the interesting tidings, and suffered them to spread through the whole vicinage of the town. It will be easily imagined that such a story, already romantic enough in its first outline, would not suffer by the telling. An Englishman by birth, which name of itself, and at all times, is a passport into German favor, but much more since the late memorable visit (the first for England since the general peace) of the Prince Regent and the allied sovereigns, would have dropped into disconnected efforts—next an Englishman of rank and of the *haute noblesse*—then a soldier covered with brilliant distinctions, and on the most brilliant arm of the service, young, moreover, and yet a veteran by his experience—from all these the most awful basis of life placed since the day of Pharsalia, rather than the favor of courts and of imperial ladies; finally (which always would have given me interest in all female hearts), an Antinous of boyish beauty, a Grecian statue, as it were, into the breath of life—had been heralded by accounts sufficiently sympathetic to make a party of gifted and sensitive young ladies (and yet every young lady is gifted and sensitive, whether of the whole) that in was reputed to be rich beyond the dreams of romance or the modesty of a fairy tale. Unparalleled was the impression made upon our stagnant society; every house was busy, discussing the marvellous young Englishman from morning to night; every female fancy was busy in depicting the personal appearance of this gay apparition.

On his arrival at my house, I became insensible of a truth which I had observed some years before. The commonplace maxim is, that it is good for a man to have expectations too high. This, which is thus generally expressed, and without limitation, is true only conditionally; it is true then and there only where there is but little merit to sustain and justify the expectation. But in any case where the merit is transcendent of its kind, it is always useful to rack the expectation up to the highest point. In anything which partakes of the infinite, the most unlimited expectations will find ample room for gratification; whilst it is certain that ordinary observers, possessing little sensibility, unless where they have been warned to expect, will often fail to see what exists in the most conspicuous splendor. In this instance it certainly did no harm to the subject of expectation that I had been warned to look for so much. The young lord arrived, and I had the lookout for whatever eminence there might be of grandeur in his personal appearance: whilst, on the other hand, his assistant in such excess so far transcending anything I had ever had with in my experience, that no expectation which it is in words to raise could have been disappointed.

These thoughts travelled with the rapidity of light through my brain, as at one glance my eye took in the whole person of the young lord, and measured the distance from which the whole compass of his unimaginable chaos radiates, by means of which the blank *profundum* of silence and darkness become powers the most *positive* and awful.

Agencies of fear, as of any other passion, and above all, of passion felt in communion with thousands, and in which the heart beats in conscious sympathy with an entire city, through all its regions of high and low, young and old, strong and weak; such agencies avail to raise and transfigure the natures of men; mean minds become elevated; dull men becomes eloquent; and men matters came to this crisis, the public feeling, as made known by voice, gesture, manner, or words, was such that no stranger could represent it to his fancy. In that respect, therefore, I had an advantage, being upon the spot through the whole course of the affair, for giving a faithful narrative; as I had all more easily, from the sort of central station which I occupied, with respect to all the movements of the case. I may add that I had also an advantage, more positive, or not in the same degree, by any other inhabitants of the town. I was personally acquainted with every family of the slightest account belonging to the resident population; whether amongst the old local gentry, or the new settlers whom the late wars and driven to take refuge from all within our walls.

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Educational.

JEFFERSON HIGH SCHOOL.—

No. 89 Randolph street, near Dearborn.

The next term of this well-known Institution will commence on MONDAY, April 18th, 1859. A corps of able teachers will be employed, and every advantage offered for the thorough education of boys. The French, German, Spanish and Italian languages, Latin, Greek, French and German Literature, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Book-keeping, Penmanship, and elocution, will be taught. Pupils can enter at any time, and will be charged from the date of entrance to the end of the term. Circulars can be had at the store of Messrs. Jansen, McClurg & Co., Dearborn street, or at the residence of the subscriber, No. 89 Randolph street.

apl-3m-d&w

JAMES H. HOSMER.

BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL.—The next term will commence MONDAY, April 18th, 1859, at S. SAWYER, A. M., will continue to receive only twenty-five pupils into his school at his residence, 112 Monroe street, and he wishes none but those for education, unless they are determined to go well forward. For the advancement of those admitted no pains will be spared by the teachers.

apl-3m-d&w

LIND UNIVERSITY.—The next Term of the PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT of this Institution will commence on the 4th of May, 1859.

This school is located at Lake Forest, 26 miles North of Chicago, on the Lake Shore, and is in charge of Rev. MILLER, A. M.

A fine Academy building has been completed, containing the necessary rooms for instruction, study and lodging, with a Boarding House, under the charge of Rev. A. T. NORTON, Lind's Block, Chicago, or on the Principal, care of Rev. A. T. Norton.

By order of the Trustees,
H. P. THOMPSON,
Secretary.
S. PATTERSON,
Chicago, March 21, 1859. mh21-o631-9w Committee.

BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHAIN OF

Mercantile Colleges.

Located in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit. Subscriptions good through the entire "Chain Combination." Address, at Portland, Maine, the College and "Bell's Commercial College," at Hartford, Connecticut, the College and "Bell's Commercial College," at Portland, Maine, or the Principal, at either of the above cities.

BRYANT, BELL & STRATTON.

Crockery and Glass Ware.

BURLEY & TYRRELL,

48 LAKE STREET

Invite the attention of Housekeepers to their large and complete stock of

French China,

Of the Importation.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, FINE AND COMMON TABLE CUTLERY, TOILET SETTS,

Silver Plated Goods,

Comprising Tea Pitchers, Tea Setts—New Styles, Castors, Dessert Knives, Forks and Spoons.

TEA TRAYS, TABLE MATS,

Egg Boilers, Knife Baskets, Clocks, Feather Dusters, Chamois Skins, Vases, Grindstones, Lamps and Shades, Britannia Ware Generally. my4-1y-eod

CHEAP GOODS—

The Cheapest and Best

CROCKERY, CHINA

—AND—

GLASSWARE

IS TO BE FOUND AT THE

CHINA EMPORIUM

—OF—

A. Jaeger & Co.,

No. 103 . . . Lake Street . . . No. 103

Between Clark and Dearborn.

ap22-1y-d7

THE CELEBRATED

India Rubber Handle Knives,

SILVER PLATED GOODS.

Beautiful French China, and Cut

GLASSWARE,

For sale lower than in any other House in Chicago, at

A. Jaeger & Co.'s

FRENCH CHINA EMPORIUM,

103 LAKE STREET, between Clark and Dearborn.

ap22-1y-d7

LOOK SHARP for the CHEAP STORE,

245 Lake Street.

Crockery, Glass, China,

Are selling low as they ever offered in this city. We wish to REMIND OUR OLD CUSTOMERS of the GREAT BARGAINS which is now tempting, and offer GREAT BARGAINS. Our stock is large, well assorted, and we can sell you at the lowest prices. Remember 245 Lake street. mh26 ed2w 26

Wines and Liquors.

EXCELSIOR DISTILLERY.—

Thomas Betts,

13 Darling Slip, Cor. Water st., New York,

DISTILLER OF

Camphine, Alcohol & Turpentine,

Also, Manufacturer and Dealer in

BURNING FLUID,

Spirits of Turpentine, Burning Fluid, Rigs, Coal Oil, Tar, Shot and Brush Makers' Tools, Ship Varnish, Oil Tar, and

NAVAL STORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

Gin, Brandy, Pure Spirits, French Spirits, New England Rum, Arlington, Scotch.

[mh26 ed2 30d]

W. T. SHUFELDT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS FOR

A. F. CROSKEY,

51 - - South Water Street - - 51

(Corner of Wabash Avenue.)

Distillers of

ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS AND WHISKIES.

Also Manufacturers of

Domestic Liquors, Burning Fluid,

—AND—

DEALERS IN HIGHWINES AND RECTIFYING COAL

☞ The Trade Supplied at Market Rates and on Liberal Terms. ap26-6m

TO VENDERS AND DEALERS

Alcohol, Pure Spirits and Whiskies.

Parties dealing in the above articles are daily furnished by the undersigned with samples of their goods, which are taken from one to three barrels at a time from the retailer before selling out in the country at the least. We are also prepared to ship in bulk to the manufacturers of alcohol, whiskey, &c., as large as in St. Louis and Cincinnati. Therefore breathers will be inspected by Mr. T. D. Clark, the regularly appointed inspector on and after the 1st of January, 1859, and will be on the head of each barrel.

W. T. SHUFELDT & CO.,
Manufacturers of
A. F. CROSKEY.

Brass Foundries.

REFRIGERATORS!!

LYMAN'S PATENT REFRIGERATORS,

For Sale by Hamilton, Fuller & Co.,

104 LAKE STREET.

The public will remember the test of Refrigerators in full, at the Fair of the Chicago Mechanics' Institute, and the triumph of Lyman's Patent. After a thorough trial, the Committee awarded to it the highest premium for the best Refrigerator. A large number of citizens present assented to the decision. Also, at the Fair of the Northwestern Agricultural Society, it received the highest premium. Also, at every recent fair, the best on exhibition.

We have on hand a large stock of Refrigerators to order for hotels, butchers, saloons, restaurants, dairies and harvesting and a large assortment arranged for private families, which we will sell low for cash. The public are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are confident we can suit all and examine it.

Special attention is called to Brown & Kent's Patent Sausage Cutting Machine, which is the most perfect and expeditious for the sizes at the last Fair of the Chicago Mechanics' Institute. Let every one call and examine it.

mh12-6m-d eod 146

FULLAGER & SMEETH,

Cor. West Randolph and Des Plaines-sts.

OFF. WEST MARKET

Coppersmiths, Brass Founders,

And Manufacturers of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WORK,

FINISHED BRASS WORK,

BARRETT METAL, &c.

Brazier

BY TELEGRAPH.

Two Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CANADA".

The Austrians Repulsed in Their Attempt to Cross the River Po.

DEATH OF BARON VON HUMBOLDT.

St. John's, N. H., May 18.

The Royal Mail steamship Canada, Captain Long, from Liverpool 7th, en route for Halifax and Boston, has passed Cape Race. She was boarded by Mr. Farrel and a summary of her news is learned.

The commercial intelligence by this arrival is important, embracing a further decline on cotton since the sailing of the New Scotian and Arago, a slight decline in all descriptions of breadstuffs and a slight advance in all kinds of provisions. Canada was quoted on Sunday at 50 5-9 to 50 6-9.

The political news by the Canada is not important and possesses no features of startling moment in regard to the opposing forces of Sardinia. The Austrians but, however, been defeated in an attempt to cross the Po at Pavia with considerable loss.

The celebrated Baron Von Humboldt died at Berlin on Friday.

The steamship Intrepid, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 6th, and the Indian from Portland, at Liverpool on the 5th.

[After a portion of the regular press report had been passed over the line, the wires in New Brunswick were suddenly and with evidence of design, cut through, and thus hoped to defeat the transmission of all the news to the press. The balance of our news will be forwarded by Express or telegraph.]

Arrival of the California Overland Mail.

St. Louis, May 18.—The overland mail, with dates to the 25th, arrived here to-day.

Reynolds and Gwin were pressing their forces for the coming campaign. There will be two Democratic tickets in the field, Lecompton and Anti-Lecompton. A State convention is to be held at Sacramento June 15th.

San Francisco market unchanged; buyers awaiting the arrival of a fleet of over-due ships.

Advices from Tahiti to March 26d, state that a revolution is anticipated, the natives being determined not to submit to the terms of the French government.

Fatal Railroad Disaster.

Syracuse, N. Y., May 18.—As the Buffalo and New York express train was passing a crossing one mile west of Jordan, a cow jumped between the tender and baggage car, throwing two passenger cars off the track and dragging them some distance. The conductor, Thomas R. Gifford, was killed, two or three passengers fatally injured, and fifteen to twenty, more or less injured. The fatal train is momentarily expected in this city, when we will give you the names of the injured.

Destructive Conflagration at Horicon, Wisconsin.

Milwaukee, May 18.—A destructive fire occurred at Horicon this morning, destroying Moore, Woodford & Rich's saw mill, Rice Harrington's chair factory, Gate'f'eash and blind factory; a chair factory, and planing mill. Loss estimated at $35,000; insurance $1,000 on saw mill. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

From New York.

New York, May 18.—Mayor Tieman yesterday took possession of the City Inspect. Department, and gives official notice that no claim for work done heretofore, through the Department, will be legal, until the vacancy in the office of the City Inspector is filled.

Indian War in Texas.

Austin, Texas, May 11.—Capt. Snyder entered the upper reserve on the 3d inst. with 50 men, and killed 15 Indians. A party of dragoons and Indians were pursuing him, and great excitement was manifested. The Indians on the lower reserve had left their farms for Capt. Ross' encampment.

Sailing of a Steamer.

Boston, May 18.—The steamship Niagara sailed at noon with 139 passengers for Liver pool, and 18 for Halifax, and $1,000,000 in specie.

Stationery &c.

FOUR SILVER MEDALS AWARDED FOR

THE BEST BLANK BOOKS!

TO

Munson & Bradley,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

BLANK BOOKS

And every description of

Stationery,

81 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

TWO Silver Medals AWARDED TO

MUNSON & BRADLEY,

FOR THE

BEST BLANK BOOKS,

BY THE

Chicago Mechanics' Institute.

NO. 81 LAKE STREET.

A SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED BY THE

Illinois State Agricultl Society

TO THE

BEST BLANK BOOKS,

TO

Munson & Bradley,

Stationers' Hall, 81 Lake Street.

A Silver Medal was Awarded AT THE

CRYSTAL PALACE,

BY THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

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Munson & Bradley

Of Chicago, for the

BEST BLANK BOOKS.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

Successors to A. H. Bonney & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

STATIONERY,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

BLANK BOOKS,

No. 122 South Water street, Chicago.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-st., have now on hand the following date of print:

1852 1853 1854 1855 1856 1857

and are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER. Also on hand, a full assortment of

Letter and Note Papers, and a general assortment of Stationery and Blanks.

1,000 bags of Butler's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.

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FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

47, 49 & 51 Water-st. corner Wells, Chicago.

BAGS AND SACKS of every description furnished on short notice.

Old bags taken in exchange for new.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS

SIMEON FARWELL.

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Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory,

CHICAGO.

EAST, ASTEY & CO., 107 South Water street, Chicago, MANUFACTURERS AND AGENTS IN

BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Bagging printed to order with any name and number desired. Bags for Seeds, Flour, Meal, Grain, Coal, Salt, Fertilizers, Bags for Hotels, Steamers and Farmers' use. Bags for Hay Presses. Bags for Hoisting. Bags for Wagoners. Bags for Packers. Bags for Shippers. Bags for Warehousemen. Bags for Millers. Bags for Commission Merchants. Bags for Seedsmen. Bags for Canvassers. Bags for Boarding Houses. Bags for Lumbermen. Bags for Contractors. Bags for Railroads. Bags for Farmers. Bags for Everybody. Bags for Anybody. Bags for Nobody. Bags for Somebody. Bags for Anything. Bags for Everything. Bags for Nothing. Bags for Somebody Else. Bags for Anybody Else. Bags for Everybody Else. Bags for Nothing Else. Bags for Anything Else. Bags for Everything Else. Bags for Nothing Else